Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

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DEPARTURE BANNED OF FOREIGN ENVOYS IN BRITISH CAPITAL

Couriers Also Restricted and Official 'Bags' Will Be Subjected to Censorship

Special

LISBON, April 17.—The British Foreign Office announced tonight that from midnight today foreign diplomats and couriers will be banned from leaving Britain and their official "bags" will be subjected to censorship.

The Reuter news agency described it as an "unprecedented security restriction—most dramatic second front regulation—" yet imposed. It said that only the United States, the Soviet Union and the British Dominions (Eire excepted) are excluded from the restrictions.

The British Foreign Office announcement said: "The Government have informed the heads of all diplomatic missions in this country that from midnight today, until further notice, they will be unable to permit, first, transmission or receipt by diplomatic missions in this country of any telegram which is not in plain language; second, dispatch of any diplomatic bag which has not been submitted to censorship and receipt of such bag dispatched after that date until it has be censored; third, departure from this country of official couriers or diplomatic or consular representatives or any members of their official or domestic staff.

"In view of the unprecedented circumstances created by the military operations impending in the present year, any inadvertent disclosure of information which results in helping the enemy or in the unnecessary loss of British or anti-Axis lives might have such serious effects not only upon the course of these operations, but also on the relations between this country and any foreign country whose nationals are concerned, that the Government have reluctantly felt bound to adopt this unusual security measure. These restrictions will of course be removed at the earliest possible moment consistent with the requirements of security and, in the meantime, all such steps as are possible will be taken to facilitate communications between the diplomatic and consular representatives of other governments."

In the meantime, a correspondent of the Times, London, reported from New Delhi Saturday that drastic mail and telegram censorship was introduced throughout India. It pointed out that heretofore, censorship had only been carried through in certain districts of war operations as in Assam and eastern Bengal.

Australia is in the throes of a severe battle between the newspapers and Government authorities over the censorship scandal caused by the police ban today on the publication of two Sydney evening papers the Sun and Mirror. Crowds blocked the traffic outside the newspaper offices while papers were thrown to them from the windows. The newspapers succeeded in getting many copies on the streets and the sellers were besieged.

It is also reported that Sydney University students headed a procession of 2,000 which marched through the streets singing "Freedom of the press lies mouldering in the grave" and shouting "We want free press. Democracy must prevail."

Many clashes with the police were reported and three young men were taken to the police station, but were released after long questioning.

The incident has induced all Sydney newspapers to fight what they believed was political censorship. It was disclosed that explanatory articles and editorial comments were censored and when the newspapers insisted on publishing the censored matter all editions were confiscated.

The papers pointed out ironically that only a few weeks ago, Herbert V. Evatt, Minister of External Affairs, agreed to insert a new bill clause guaranteeing freedom of speech, press and religion.

Meanwhile, suspension of two papers was recalled this afternoon by an injunction of the highest Sydney court on the condition that the papers publish nothing which may endanger public safety. In the meantime, it is learned that the Federal Government has instituted proceedings against the Sydney Morning Herald and the Sydney Daily Telegraph for alleged breach of censorship regulations.

Mass Raids Started Against Deserters From Army in Britain

Special

LISBON, April 17.—The whole city of London is at present being combed for deserters from military and labor services, according to a London report quoting the Daily Telegraph. The first raid on a very large scale was made in the western part of the city where 150 persons were taken to the police stations. Other mass raids will be made soon.

DANGERS ADMITTED IN 2ND FRONT PLAN

Difficulties Encountered by Anti-Axis in North Africa Revealed In Enemy Magazine

The innumerable difficulties which were encountered by the anti-Axis forces in landing on North Africa were revealed by Lester Walker in his article "Preparations for Landing Operations" published in a recent issue of Harper's magazine. This article is attracting wide attention as the proposed invasion of Western Europe by the anti-Axis armies is now so loudly talked about, according to a Mainichi report from Stockholm.

In substance, the article said:

A successful landing operation is the landing of war materials at specified points within a specified time. However, it cannot be gainsaid that to plan a large-scale modern invasion is extremely difficult. In planning the North African landing, anti-Axis military authorities at first decided on three landing points but later changed to 12 places. They also conferred on the question of making simultaneous landings. It was early summer of 1942 that they decided that United States forces should land in November. In the preparation period of four or five months there was much work to be done.

Firstly military leaders had to plan the entire strategy resulting in numerous conferences. The next task was to decide on the strength and type of troops to be used. The tasks of land and air units, special corps and others had to be worked out and coordinated. The formations had to be altered according to the conditions at each landing point. Then there was the question of what special corps were to be attached to the first line units as well as the strength of the engineering corps for building bridges.

Then, after deliberating upon the inclusion of medical corps and the type and strength of each unit, it had to be agreed from what organizations the required number of men were to be mobilized.

Another big problem was that of equipment for the troops. The soldiers sent to North Africa were supplied with more than 50 kinds of equipment ranging from rifles to canvas shoes. There were 390 kinds of clothing. Equipment for the communication corps reached more than 10,000 kinds including wireless apparatus, telephone instruments wires and such like. Medical corps needed 68,000 different supplies. Engineering corps had to have bridge-building materials, digging machines, locomotives and others, totalling more than 100,000 kinds. As regards weapons, 50,000 kinds including tanks and artillery pieces, were required.

The quantity of gasoline needed by one unit was 80 times more than that needed by a similar unit in the Great War. The gasoline used by one division in a week was 4,200,000 gallons. A single division also consumed 20,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs and required 37,000,000 pounds of clothing and equipment. Individual equipment was five

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ORDER TO NEUTRALS TO STOP EXPORTING TO REICH ATTACKED

American Duplicity Bared in Present Demand, Says Organ Close to Wilhelmstrasse

Domei

BERLIN, April 17.—Clearly proving the hypocritical attitude of the United States in issuing a demand to neutral states to cease exports to Germany although she herself, before entry into the conflict, not only advocated the exporting of goods to warring nations but actively practiced the principle, the Auslands-Informationsdienst, an organ close to the Wilhelmstrasse, commenting on the Anglo-American offensive against neutrals, writes:

There is one political and material side to U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull's demand. The trade of neutrals with the Axis countries is by no means one-sided but is based on an exchange of goods. The goods supplied by Germany are almost indispensable for these countries as they are unobtainable elsewhere.

International Law knows political neutrality only and no economic neutrality. In fact International Law explicitly stipulates that neutral countries are permitted to keep up economic relations with belligerent countries. It will be recalled that the United States, prior to entering this war, advocated this principle with great emphasis and unrestrictedly exported to all countries at war with Germany.

The neutral countries trading with Germany have just as close, if not closer, economic relations with the countries which are at war with Germany. If the trade with Germany carried on by these neutral states helps to kill anti-Axis soldiers, the trade of these very same countries also helps to kill German and Japanese soldiers as well as the troops fighting on the side of the Axis Powers.

In the present world conflict, trade cannot be isolated from war, no matter whether belligerents or neutrals are concerned. All goods leaving or entering a country during war must be of military importance as, in a total war, production is confined to military goods.

Would Exclude Neutrals

The establishment of an economic neutrality, as demanded by Hull, is therefore tantamount to the exclusion of neutrals from international trade altogether. Economic neutral states neither make deliveries nor receive supplies from any belligerent party. Such practice, for most of the neutral countries, would mean the end of their economic existence and by accepting such a suggestion they would commit economic suicide. Any neutral country, however, which trades with one of the belligerent parties would not only give up its economic but also political neutrality.

In other words, neutral states which voluntarily or under force of pressure export to a belligerent party, would automatically become belligerents. The truth of this thesis is shown by the development of events in many South American countries which were forced by the naval blockade to carry on one-sided trade.

Political neutrality has been clearly defined for centuries. It does not allow interpretations calculated to suit the needs of one or the other of the belligerent parties. The belligerents are waging the war while the neutrals keep out of it. Both are doing this in their political and economic interests.

The neutrals in this fifth year of the war are basing their actions on the conditions prevailing when the war broke out. These conditions, however, must surely have changed for the belligerents if they are now asking the neutrals to depart from their course of neutrality. These

(Continued on Page 2 Col 7)

London Teachers Earn Less Than Porters; Stage Demonstrations Against Low Pay

Special

LISBON, April 17.—London school teachers numbering 22,000, earn less than the porters or female bus conductresses and many earn less than a 14-year-old boy starting on his first job, reveals the Daily Sketch in discussing the poor living conditions of many British school teachers, according to a London dispatch.

Three demonstrations protesting against the low pay were held by the teachers in London last Friday, the report said adding that at the meeting of the National Union of Teachers in Westminster, an unanimous resolution was adopted stating, "Some may think that a teacher earns £10 to £12 a week but 95 per cent of us earn less than £10 a month."

Meanwhile, the National Union of Women Teachers which met in Blackpool adopted a resolution demanding a weekly bonus of at least 30 shillings for each teacher.

The National Association of School Masters meeting also in Blackpool energetically protested against the equal pay of male and female teachers.

Special Posthumous Honors Given Lt. Gen. Yamazaki, Heroes of Attu

Officers and Men Who Fell to Last Man After Inflicting Heavy Losses on Foe Receive Various Grades of Order of Golden Kite

For supreme manifestation of the iron solidarity and fiery loyalty and patriotism inherent in the officers and men of the Japanese Fighting Forces, Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki, who commanded the garrison on Attu Island, and the heroes who went down fighting hard to the last man on that lone island in the northern waters, after inflicting overwhelming losses on the enemy in a terrible struggle lasting nearly three weeks, received various grades of the martial Order of the Golden Kite and of the Order of the Rising Sun, it was announced by the War Ministry in the communique regarding the 16th War of Greater East Asia Posthumous Honors Award issued under date of April 19.

Of the deified heroes of Attu, 25 officers and men including Lieutenant-General Yamazaki were awarded Shukun Ko, or Special Distinction Honors.

The War Ministry communique said:

"In May, 1943, the garrison force on Attu Island with Hero-God Unit Commander Yamazaki at the pivotal center, manifesting to the full the iron solidarity and fiery loyalty and patriotism inherent in the fighting forces of our country, held the island positions against overwhelming odds thrown upon that tiny spot in the vast Pacific in a struggle lasting nearly three weeks and entailing tremendous carnage and fell fighting to the last man but only after inflicting severe damage upon the enemy and striking the survivors with cold terror. For their heroism which upheld the prestige of our arms before the world, a most gracious Imperial Command has been received to do the officers and men of the Yamazaki unit fitting honor.

"Among those benefitting from the Imperial Benevolence, Unit Commander Yamazaki and 24 other heroes have received Shukun Ko (Special Distinction Honors)."

Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki, upon landing on Attu Island as the commander of the unit assigned to that base, ably directed his officers and men to defend that lone island in the northern seas under the terrific gunfire and bombing of enemy warships and warplanes. On May 12, a most powerful enemy force, under cover of ships' guns and aircraft, effected landings on the island at several points at once. For nearly three weeks the garrison held the enemy at bay, holding their positions against overwhelming odds in spite of the repeated sallies made by an enemy relying on sheer weight of numbers to carry the day. The garrison wrought frightful carnage among the attackers but itself suffered no little damage in killed and wounded. Finally on the night of May 29, having taken all necessary measures, Lieutenant-General Yamazaki personally took command of the entire remaining force and thrust deep within the enemy lines and went down fighting to the last moment, thereby striking terror into the heart of the enemy and upholding the prestige of our arms before the world. By the heroic boldness of his attack he set an example to the rest of the Army, for which he received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tokuji Watanabe, who received the Third Class

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AMERICA INTENDS CONTROL OF ITALY

Engaged in Political Rivalry With Soviet Union for Purpose, Avers Rome Paper

Special to the Nippon Times

VATICAN CITY, April 17.—The political rivalry existing between the Soviet Union and the United States to gain hegemony over Italy in the future was pointed out by the Popolo di Roma in its editorial entitled "Moscow's Maneuverings" appearing in a recent issue.

The paper said that the enemy camp was deliberating the question as to whether the Soviet Union or America should be allowed to extend its power over Italy in the future.

In this connection, the Popolo di Roma said that the present visit to London of Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Undersecretary of State of the United States, has something to do with the economic invasion of North Africa by America and the Soviet demands in the Mediterranean. Recalling that the Soviet Union some time ago outstripped America by opening diplomatic relations with the Badoglio regime, the Rome journal pointed out that Stettinius' presence in the British capital is for gaining diplomatic superiority in anticipation of the future rivalry between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union which, the paper said, will take place in Italy as the Soviets extend their influences to Southeastern Europe.

Asserting that Moscow is intent on gaining control over the East Mediterranean and especially in the Adriatic waters, the paper warned that the purpose of Soviet advance to the Adriatic Sea is to aid the Communist elements which are maneuvering in the Balkans at present and also to prepare for Communist uprisings which will take place in Italy in the future.

"The dispatch of his representative to the Badoglio regime at Bari by Marshal Brozovitch 'Tito' is nothing but a part of the process for the realization of this purpose," the Popolo di Roma said.

"Whereas the Anglo-American bombing of Italian cities," it continued, "is arousing the antipathy of the Italian public, the Soviet policy of cajolery will serve further to spread the Communist ideology among the people. Nobody will be able to deny that Soviet strategy is gaining success."

PAPERS RIDICULE WALLACE MISSION

Roosevelt Said Sending Vice-President to Appease Chiang Over British Reverses

Special

LISBON, April 17.—Commenting on U.S. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's projected trip to Chungking, an editorial carried by the New York papers of the Scripps-Howard chain today sarcastically declared, "The President seems to have a dual purpose in shipping the Vice-President to Chungking. He wants to take the heat off Henry here at home in the preconvention period and wants to counteract with a few words to the Chinese of the British reverses in Burma and India," according to a New York dispatch. Significantly, the editorial added, "But we wouldn't bet much money that the junket will succeed."

"Wallace isn't particularly needed in the Senate as its presiding officer. . . . In fact some are rash enough to suggest that things will go better without him," the editorial stated.

"The Chinese situation is more important than the political fortunes of Wallace and even less likely to be changed by the President's simple device of sending him on a trip. Chinese morale is low because they fought for a long time without appreciable help. Why should we expect Wallace to impress the Chinese with American good intentions if that was not achieved by Congress and the President personally when Madame Chiang Kai-shek came here asking for aid?"

Relations Not Good

Continuing, the editorial pointed out that the British relations with Chungking were also not good and that "messengers of regret to Chungking for the failure of the overadvertised Mountbatten offensive to get started before the rainy season can accomplish nothing." Acidly the editorial suggested, "If Wallace has any powers of persuasion he had better spend them in London and New Delhi."

Meanwhile, another New York dispatch declares that official quarters remained silent concerning the Washington report circulated over the weekend that Wallace's forthcoming trip to Chungking would be a diplomatic mission designed to "reassure" Chiang Kai-shek and the people of Chungking "that any delay in an all-out allied attempt to

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THREAT BY AMERICA VOICED BY HULL HIT BY SWEDISH PAPERS

Aver Proposed Embargo Against Germany Would Mean Abandonment of Neutrality

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 16.—Attacking United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's recent radio speech asking the neutral countries to sever trade relations with Germany, the Stockholms Tidningen and the Dagens Nyheter, influential local newspapers, declare that Sweden cannot afford to follow the U.S. leader's arbitrary dictation.

The Stockholms Tidningen states that Hull's speech cannot be accepted by any Swede because the proposed embargo against Germany would mean virtual abandonment by Sweden of her neutrality and would lead her to the participation in one group of the belligerents which, the paper asserts, might force her to be involved in the war.

The paper points out that so long as Sweden remains in the European Fortress, that is, in Germany's blockade cordon, she has to rely on the latter for the supply of coal, cokes and other vital materials. While acknowledging the guarantee of security proposed by the Anglo-American Powers for maritime trade with the South American countries, the journal states, Sweden cannot substitute her imports from Germany with the trade with Latin America.

Assails Suggestion

Asserting that America and Britain are not yet strong enough to destroy Germany's blockade and, therefore, cannot afford to provide Sweden with vital goods in place of the latter, the Stockholms Tidningen declares that the proposed change in Sweden's trade relations with the Reich is out of question.

Although Sweden has decided to reduce her exports of iron ore to Germany in the Swedish-German Trade Agreement taking Anglo-American desire into consideration, she cannot afford to reduce further the amounts of iron ore to Germany even in the face of American-British threat to disrupt her trade with South America, the paper concludes.

Though in a milder tone, the Dagens Nyheter asserts that Sweden is in a position which does not allow her to manage her affairs merely for the advantage of the Anglo-American Powers as well as of herself and that a compromise furnishes the only way out.

The paper says that while Sweden is in a different situation from Turkey, Spain and other neutrals in that she has to rely entirely on Germany for such vital materials as coal, the Anglo-American Powers cannot afford to supply her with such important materials in place of Germany.

Continuing, the journal declared:

Not Question of Iron Ore

"Should the Soviet Union advance to the Baltic area, the situation would see a change because trade with Germany via the Baltic Sea will become difficult. So far, however, neither Britain nor America has ever attempted to hinder the movements of transports loaded with iron ore from Narvik to Germany during the winter season. This fact shows that the Anglo-American Powers are not attaching so much importance to the iron ore question as is indicated in the discussions among official circles."

Restrictions on Entry Into East Africa Cause Resentment Among Indians There

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 17.—Indians in East Africa have been greatly perturbed by the recently introduced regulations for tightening-up the entry of foreigners during wartime, according to reports received here.

These regulations, which were originally introduced in Tanganyika, now apply to all East Africa on the grounds that the food shortage and housing difficulties make such restrictions essential. Immigrants whose presence is considered essential to the war effort are excluded from the restrictions.

A special body of Indians in East Africa has called on the authorities to repeal the regulation and has also decided to send a delegation to India to explain its viewpoint regarding the status and conditions of the Indian communities in East Africa.

It also proposed to open an agency in London for the purpose of educating the British on the subject.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Government of India was consulted and had agreed to the regulations which, it is stated, created an additional cause for resentment among the Indians who maintain that the regulations are part of the anti-India policy urged by British settlers in East Africa.

Kusuyama Appointed Nippon Times President Succeeding Matsumoto

Yoshitaro Kusuyama, former assistant editor-in-chief of the Mainichi Shimbun, has been appointed President of the Nippon Times, Ltd., succeeding Tadao Matsumoto who has assumed the chairmanship of the Board of Directors, it was announced on Tuesday. In an extraordinary meeting of the Nippon Times shareholders held on April 15, Mr. Kusuyama was nominated director and following this a revision of the Articles of Association was decided upon whereby a new system of chairmanship of the Board of Directors and presidency was established. In the course of the meeting of the Board of Directors held immediately afterward, President Matsumoto was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors and Director Kusuyama President by mutual voting.

JAPANESE AIR UNITS HIT MARSHALL FOE

Our Planes Shoot Down One Craft and Set Fire to Three Places

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 18.—Units of the bomber attacking planes of the Imperial Japanese Forces in several formations attacked an anti-Axis base in the Marshall Group area at midnight last Friday when they shot down one of the planes which rose to challenge and also set ablaze three places.

In this attack, two Japanese planes were self-blasted.

One Raider Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 18.—In five waves a total of 29 enemy planes, composed of 26 carrier-borne aircraft and three fighters, made an unsuccessful attack on our position on Choiseul Island last Saturday morning.

Japanese Units on the spot immediately intercepted the raiders and shot down one plane. All the rest of the attackers were repulsed. No damage was reported on our side.

Wotje Raiders Routed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 18.—A combined formation of about 40 enemy planes, consisting of bombers and fighters, attempted to attack Wotje Island last Sunday morning.

In a fierce combat, Japanese Forces stationed there shot down one raider and routed all the rest before they could make an effective assault on our position.

No damage was sustained by the Japanese side.

OPPOSES LABOR DRAFT

Ohio Governor Avers U.S. Output Program May Do 'Tailspin'

Special

LISBON, April 17.—Governor John Bricker of Ohio today opposed the proposals for the labor draft or for the induction of the 4-F's into the agricultural industry asserting that such a move would "throw the United States production program into a tailspin," according to an Associated Press dispatch from Los Angeles.

He stated at a press conference that the effect of the labor draft merely "give the New Deal bureaucracies more power than they now have."

4057 HEIGHT TAKEN BY JAPANESE UNITS IN SMASHING DRIVE

Enemy Tank Columns Crushed 12 Kilometers Northeast of Imphal; Attack Continues

By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 17.—Smashing the enemy tank columns desperately thrown into the battle line, crack Japanese Units occupied the 4,057 Height, 12 kilometers northeast of Imphal, early in the morning of April 15 after launching a general offensive on the previous night. Vigorous attack is now being continued.

Flee North of Moiran

By T. OKUBO and M. MATSUDA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FOREMOST FRONT, April 16.—Unable to withstand the violent charges launched by the Japanese Forces in the narrow road, southwest of Moiran, which took on greater intensity from midnight of April 14, the enemy remnants began to flee in the direction north of Moiran early this morning.

Losing no time, the Japanese Forces, which witnessed the burning of large enemy tanks, are now pressing hard on the fleeing enemy remnants.

Enemy Loses Discipline

By T. OKUBO
Of the Military Press Corps

XX ON THE FOREMOST INDIAN FRONT, April 16.—The Indian troops of the British-Indian Army are in commotion, and discipline has gone from them. With the British in the army they have become completely estranged. As for the chain of command it has fallen to pieces.

Day after day Indians have left their ranks to join the Indian National Army. Cases of such Indian troops are frequently reported on the front maintained by the Japanese Units which are advancing to the north. On the morning of April 14 one of the enemy units which were faced by Japanese First Line Units at Mopatow Height, northwest of Bishenpur, lost the desire for fight and Lieutenant K and 35 Indian troops came to the Japanese and after making complaints about the tyrannous attitude of the British volunteered for service in the Indian National Army.

These episodes in the campaign of the enemy illustrate in a striking manner the state of confusion and division prevailing among the enemy camp.

The enemy forces which are defending the districts around Imphal have long since been compelled to depart from the traditional policy maintained for a long time by the British army of having none but Indians hold its first line. The troops in the first line of the British army now are confined to Gurkhas, and there are Britishers in the second line and Indian troops in the third and in the rear.

VICIOUS TORNADOES STRIKE SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA

Special

LISBON, April 17.—Weary rescue workers digging into the wreckage left by the tornado, which roared over a 100-mile strip through northeastern Georgia and South Carolina early Sunday, fixed the death toll at 38 with more than 300 injured, according to an Atlanta report.

Twenty-one deaths were reported from Georgia and 17 from South Carolina while the Red Cross authorities claimed that at least 147 homes were destroyed and 103 damaged.

Special

LISBON, April 16.—Three hundred dead people were left in the wake of vicious tornadoes which struck the southeastern parts of the United States this morning, especially South Carolina and Georgia, the New York radio announced today. Great destructions were caused.

Meanwhile, a report from Royston, Georgia, reported 31 persons killed and 304 injured by the tornado which struck eastern Georgia this morning.

The tornado struck the town of Royston and swept on through other towns in eastern Georgia and south and southeastern Carolina. The damage is estimated at many thousands of dollars. Red Cross workers were immediately sent to the affected areas.

Press Comments

Tuesday, April 18

WELCOMING PHILIPPINE 'THANKS' MISSION

ASAHI—For six months the Philippine Republic has been making rapid progress as an independent nation free from the American yoke and with the cooperation of Japan has now secured a position of unshakable solidity as a powerful member of Greater East Asia.

Forty-five years ago the United States seized these islands as a trophy of an unjustifiable war she waged against Spain, and following that the Philippines suffered the lot of an unfortunate victim of colonial exploitation.

The War of Greater East Asia, however, broke the chains that bound the Philippines to the United States and led her to full-fledged independence in substance as in name. The members of the Philippine "thanks" mission led by Special Ambassador Benigno S. Aquino who arrived here by air yesterday must be filled with gratitude toward Japan when they consider the present status of the Philippines in contrast to her status only a few years ago.

In fact, the pages of Mr. Aquino's memoirs are full of gratitude toward Japan for giving the Filipinos an independent government, national consciousness, consciousness of the place of the Philippines in the great family of Greater East Asiatic nations. In the same memoirs he has written: "I pledge unstinted efforts to cooperate with Japan for victory in the War of Greater East Asia."

On our part, we fully appreciate the importance of the Philippines for the decisive war now being fought with the United States and Britain. The Special Mission from the Philippines, having arrived in Japan, will no doubt strengthen the ties binding Japan and the Philippines. The spring is still chilly, but the buds of cherry blossoms are opening to welcome the visitors from the South. By mutual earnestness of purpose and assiduous cooperation we shall together reach the ultimate goal of this war.

GERMANS AWAIT SECOND FRONT

ASAHI—That the Anglo-American preparations for a Second Front have been almost completed is no longer to be doubted in view of the news dispatches being received from various sources. The question now is the exact moment in which the enemy will move. In this connection, we recall the fact that at the Teheran Conference the United States and Britain made the commitment to the Soviet Union that they would form a Second Front by April 15. When they do make the attempt, they will most probably pour into the campaign an armed strength and volume of arms that are of vast dimensions. It will certainly be not on a farcial scale adopted at Dieppe.

Our ally Germany is eagerly awaiting the development of such an attempt as affording her a most favorable opportunity to smash the enemy. The Grand Fortress of Europe with its mammoth guns trained on the Atlantic has been perfected after four years of ceaseless effort. It is not a mere thin line drawn along the seaboard. It possesses a great depth.

The fact that it possesses depth is of the highest importance in modern warfare. If the Anglo-American forces desire to end the war in short order, the logical course would be a frontal attack on northern France. But they are hesitating because they know the depth and strength of the fortifications that the Germans have built against invaders. Nor is there now any possibility of taking the Germans by surprise.

War, however, is not a mere matter of masonry or steel. It should not be forgotten that it is the power of the spirit which makes materials move. But what is this power of the spirit? It is clear thinking coupled with cool courage. In connection with the Second Front, such power is precisely what the Germans possess to a high degree in their superb command and dauntless fighting morale. The Americans and British, on the other hand, suffer from disunity of command and desperate aversion to self-sacrifice.

PITIABLE ACTIVITIES OF U.S., CHUNGKING

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The frenzied activities of the United States and Chungking to patch up matters in their dismay over their failure to reopen the Burma Road are amusing and even pitiable. The report that Chungking will have the Chinese students and residents in America build aircraft intended for Chungking in San Francisco, if true, shows the sorry pass to which they have come.

What must be the panic that has seized Chungking that, with its utter lack of experience or knowledge of aircraft-building, it should now set its clumsy hand to the most difficult of industrial tasks?

Historians of a later generation must derive much amusement also from the United States-Chungking agricultural agreement concluded some time ago. In accordance with that agreement, America is to send agricultural implements and experts to Chungking, but how are they to be smuggled in when it is almost impossible to deliver the arms and ammunition so sorely needed by Chungking?

The agreement also provides for the building of reservoirs, irrigation works and railways by American engineers with American materials, but how are they to be shipped to the hinterland? The work will take no less than a year or two to complete. If they think that such leisurely plans can save Chungking, they should be sent to a psychopathic ward.

The only thing that has been delivered intact to Chungking is American-made Democracy. The Chungking regime is striving to put its house, such as it is, in order. It is preparing to adopt constitutional government and to create political councils in the lower administrative structures such as provinces, hsiens, etc. But how is this constitutionality to be reconciled with the fact that General Chiang Kai-shek occupies more than 20 key posts of the state and controls not only military affairs and the civil service but even the various people's movements? Who has ever heard of "dictatorial Democracy" except in the case of Roosevelt?

AIDING THE MARCH INTO INDIA

MAINICHI—The fall of Imphal is now imminent. The enemy for the last one year has assiduously endeavored to fortify it. But however strongly they may fortify it, there can never be established an impregnable fortress in face of the Imperial Forces' attack. General Claude Auchinleck, for instance, until only recently had circulated optimistic rumors concerning the fate of Imphal, but judging from the fact that Admiral Louis Mountbatten has hurried to the aid of Auchinleck, they may probably have realized the true situation at last.

However, it is now too late for them. Hasn't Imphal fallen spiritually already? What do the British authorities think of the fact that the inhabitants of Manipur are welcoming the Imperial Forces as their saviors? Not only Imphal but all the rest of India has already departed from Britain spiritually. The absurd British propaganda claiming that the Japanese Forces are "barbarians who destroy religion" has now been clearly revealed as an outright falsehood.

The British Empire will never be maintained by such tricky propaganda. Britain has failed to grasp the hearts of the East Asiatics. This is because the British have been wanting in one thing: faith.

Press dispatches from Burma say that "since the start of the operations directed toward India, many roads and bridges have been constructed or repaired to facilitate the march into India, and this indeed shows the results of the activities by the Burmese National Army." How previously, in the Malai operations, the native inhabitants of Malai had helped the Imperial Forces, we still remember vividly. This same thing is now being repeated in Burma and also in India.

The Anglo-Saxon peoples, as well as the Jewish race, abide by a sort of view of their destiny, but when they faced the Japanese Forces in Asia they found for the first time that this view of theirs has been quite unfounded. Divine providence is being fulfilled not for them but for us Asiatics.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 17

In the Sebastopol area, enemy attacks against our new positions collapsed.

On the lower Dnjestr, renewed Soviet attempts to extend their bridgehead and to reach the western bank of the river were frustrated.

North and northwest of Jassy, strong enemy attacks supported by tanks were repelled.

In the Delatyn-Stanislau area, Hungarian formations are engaged in fighting against the Soviet forces. East of Stanislau, our troops threw back the Soviets who offered stubborn resistance south of the Dnjestr and the enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.

In the Strypa sector, formations of the army and Waffen S.S. liquidated an enemy bridgehead and repelled further Soviet attacks.

At Tarnopol, our troops, advancing from the west, in embittered fighting penetrated into the enemy artillery positions and established contact with the bravely resisting garrison of the town which according to orders had broken through toward the west. Other parts of the garrison are further engaged in heavy struggles with superior enemy forces and some 18 enemy tanks and 31 guns were destroyed in the course of this fighting.

Last night, our bomber formations raided the railway lines in northern Ukraine. Southwest of Kovel, the Soviets were repulsed despite difficult terrain conditions, while south of the Beresina, east of Ostrov and south of Pleskau, local enemy attacks collapsed.

In the Nettuno beachhead, local enemy attacks were repulsed, while from the southern front shock troop activity and reconnaissance operations are reported.

HUNGARIAN REGENT EXHORTS FIGHTERS

War in Decisive Stage, Says Von Horthy—27 Raiders Downed at Budapest

Domei

BUDAPEST, April 16.—Admiral Nicholas von Horthy, Regent of Hungary, in his order of the day issued to the Hungarian Honved, declared:

"The war has arrived at its decisive stage, chiefly as regards Hungary, since the enemy is now nearing our frontiers. We must now think again of the immediate defense of our fatherland.

"In this fight, there is no going backward . . . only forward. I expect everyone to do his duty and to show himself worthy of his predecessors. It affects me painfully that I cannot be among you in these difficult hours. I shall see, however, that here at home, everything possible is being done for those dearest and nearest to you.

"As in the first World War, we are not alone. Also, today, we are fighting side-by-side with the same German army that stood by us in honest loyalty from 1914 to 1918 and with whom the ties of comradeship join us again in the present war. We must do everything in order to emerge victorious from this storm in which we are defending not only our fatherland but humanity, culture and civilization."

The order of the day was signed by Regent von Horthy and Honved Minister Csatay.

27 Raiders Downed

Special

LISBON, April 15.—Competent military quarters in Budapest announced that in the course of the terror raid carried out by the Anglo American planes at forenoon Thursday, 27 enemy planes were shot down, most of them by anti-aircraft guns, it is reported from Budapest.

It added that the attack carried out during the night from April 12 to 13, four enemy machines were shot down by the Hungarian air force.

Thus, the total enemy losses suffered in the course of attacks from April 1 to 12 number 31 planes according to reports so far at hand and it is most likely that the total of machines shot down will still increase.

Child Hurt by Contraption

Special

LISBON, April 14.—The dastardly underworld manners and baseness of the Anglo-Americans were clearly exposed in an accident which resulted in the mauling of a 12-year-old girl, it is reported from Budapest.

The girl living in the community of Hajmas in south Hungarian Comitat Somogy on Wednesday found a toy rattle after the area was visited by Anglo-American planes. She started to play with the toy when all of a sudden the contraption exploded and the child lost some fingers and the right eye was blown out. She also suffered severe injuries in other parts of her body.

The paper Pesti in commenting on the incident in indignant tones said, "We have no words to brand such terrible kind of warfare. We Hungarians have not witnessed before such inhumanity, baseness, cold cruelty and degeneration. It is with horror that we denounce these dastardly underworld manners of destruction and intimidation and we repeat that this cannot be forgiven neither on earth nor in heaven."

Dangers Admitted In 2nd Front Plan

(Continued From Page 1)

times that of the first world war.

To send ships to certain places at proper moments was another problem. To do this officers in charge of transportation had to work out complicated calculations weeks in advance. There was a case of six transports carrying Sherman type tanks to Egypt but one of them was sunk. To supplement this another transport had to be dispatched carrying the same type of tanks. A complete unit with each ship was sent to Sicily and the southwestern Pacific, the vessel carrying infantry, tanks and guns together—loading heavy artillery pieces on the deck.

Nanking Issuing Bonds

Domei

NANKING, April 18.—The National Government of China has decided to float some time this month one-half of the 600,000,000 yuan governmental reconstruction bonds flotation which was decided and made public on January 24, it was announced today.

Strong formations of our heavy bombers raided the enemy base at Lussa Island off the Dalmatian coast with telling success last night.

Enemy bomber formations carried out terror attacks against Belgrade, Budapest and Kronstadt yesterday inflicting damage and casualties particularly in the residential quarters. German and Rumanian fighters as well as A.A.-artillery downed 17 enemy bombers.

American and British Soldiers' Wrangling Told by Officer Captured in Burma Fighting

By U. KOMATSU and R. KOUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

AT XX ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 17.—A certain Colonel W. O., a 22-year-old British officer of the First Assam Regiment who was taken prisoner at the time of the fierce fighting at Pakekesmi on January 31, lucidly reveals the insurmountable gap existing between the British and American soldiers.

"The British-American propaganda machine persistently plays up the alleged skillful tactics of the British and American forces and the close cooperation existing between the two, but if this isn't a most trumped up story there's no wild talk in this world," Colonel W. O. said with undisguisable disgust.

"It's not only at the front where nerves are on a ragged edge that squabblings and ill-feelings exist between the Americans and the British," he said. "For a comrade of mine who returned recently from England told me that at home the American and British soldiers simply turn their faces the other way when they chance to meet in the streets.

"The major part of the disputes between the American and British soldiers is caused by trouble over women and other clashes, all connected with pleasure-seeking. In London's amusement centers not a day passes without wrangling and tussles between the American and British soldiers.

"When I was stationed in Calcutta, my comrade got a letter from an American soldier in England, saying that he wanted my comrade to divorce his wife. My poor friend almost went insane.

"The Americans get better pay than we, Britishers, and as they have no other motive in life save to indulge in pleasure-seeking debauches they spend money lavishly. No wonder the British soldiers are highly infuriated over this situation. Then, as over half of the American soldiers are subject to venereal disease, this is becoming a grave problem in England.

"The same antagonistic attitude prevails in India. When my Lancashire Regiment was in Karachi, free-for-all fighting was a nightly occurrence in the cafes and dance halls. At one time about 50 to 60 were killed or wounded by confused rifle firing on both sides.

"The only point on which the American and British soldiers in India agreed upon is that they all invariably with that war would end and they can return home. In my regiment, as we had been stationed for some time in India, our thoughts were wholly concentrated on returning home.

"In the circumstances none of the soldiers seriously thought of recapturing Burma. The men of our regiment used to call Mountbatten a madman, and Wingate, before him, had the nickname of Butcher. The fellows ordered out to Burma used to make a big fuss saying, 'We're going out to the butcher's.' I'll bet the American and British soldiers are pretty happy about the advance of the Japanese Forces into India, for they will no longer be sent out to the slaughter house."

Special Honors Given To Heroes of Attu

(Continued From Page 1)

Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, had distinguished himself in the Chinkiang campaign in Central China and in the Great Plains campaign in North China prior to being assigned to Attu. In the summer of 1941 he was appointed to a post in the home service and in the October of the same year he was sent north in command of an independent unit. Then, in January, 1943, he was assigned to the Attu garrison. When in May of that year a powerful American attacking force appeared on the island, he, under the command of Lieutenant-General Yamazaki, led the "stout lads of the northeast" against overwhelming odds and fought until he went down, sword in hand.

Major Nobuo Soda, who received the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun, had participated in the campaigns of North China as commander of an anti-aircraft artillery company. In the battle of Ichang, he achieved brilliant success in covering flank and rear of the operating unit. When ominous clouds began to hang low over Japanese-American relations, he was assigned to land-and-sea-covering duties in the north, and since the end of November, 1942 to Attu. With only a small force, he effectively defended the island against air attacks. When the Americans began their landing operations, he with his men shot down enemy planes on frequent occasions and against the vastly superior artillery force of the enemy he participated in the land bombardment. At his post to the last moment, he died a hero's death.

The Navy Ministry also announced the posthumous honors conferred upon the naval heroes who were killed in action on Attu, including six officers and non-commissioned officers who received Special Distinction Honors.

Commander Hiroshi Emoto, who received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, had been chief navigating officer aboard a certain warship since the commencement of hostilities and took part in the Bismarck and New Guinea operations. Thus, he fought in the Battle of the Solomons and in the Battle of the Coral Sea, after which he was dispatched to the northern waters aboard a certain warship. While on duty on Attu, he encountered the huge force sent by the enemy and he cooperated with the land force commanded by Lieutenant-General Yamazaki at the head of the naval force assigned to the island, until he was killed in action, fighting to the last moment.

Goebbels Extols Wagner

Domei

MUNICH, April 17.—Speaking at the mourning service held for the late Gauleiter Wagner here today, Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels stressed that the Gauleiter had earned outstanding merits as one of the most prominent members of the old National Socialist Guard as well as one of the Fuehrer's closest collaborators of the fine arts in Munich.

Papers Ridicule Wallace Mission

(Continued From Page 1)

retake Burma is only temporary."

It said that the report appeared to have been inspired by someone who is "in the know" if not directly by some high official quarters.

The dispatch declared, however, that the Associated Press had "finally debunked" the initial widespread assumption that Wallace's trip to Chungking was being made during the spring primarily as a convenience to get him out of the country in order to save him personal embarrassment when he is not expected to be renominated for the Vice-Presidency in the July Democratic National Convention. The dispatch quoted Associated Press as saying that it was now generally assumed that Wallace would return in time for the convention.

The same dispatch said that according to an unconfirmed report, Wallace was undertaking the mission at President Franklin Roosevelt's personal request because it was felt that only an important personage who speaks with direct backing of the White House could accomplish anything.

An unnamed informant was quoted as saying that there was some discussion originally of sending Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Roosevelt's wife, inasmuch as Secretary of State Cordell Hull was "occupied with important State Department business."

Informed quarters were reported to be of the opinion that Wallace's projected visit was to convey Washington's reassurance to Chungking that large-scale anti-Axis activity in that theater will be forthcoming as soon as military necessities accompanying an European invasion permit. Wallace was expected to pledge "continued delivery" to Chungking of "the maximum amount of supplies possible in line with world military strategy."

The dispatch disclosed that some columnists and radio commentators were saying that Wallace was taking the trip primarily for political reasons owing to the serious conditions in Chungking.

In the meantime, according to a Washington report the specific nature of Wallace's forthcoming visit to Chungking is a matter of much speculation in Washington, but observers believed it likely that his trip will be concerned with problems of military character only in a most general way.

The report pointed out that Wallace unlike Roosevelt, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces, never played an active part in military matters, but has concerned himself largely with such questions as bolstering unity among the democratic peoples and enunciating broad principles of international cooperation after the war.

Belgrade, Sofia Raided

Special

BERLIN, April 17.—American bombers protected by dense clouds again attacked Belgrade and Sofia this noon. Bulgarian and German air defense forces engaged the enemy bombers which were strongly protected by fighter formations and shot down a number of enemy planes not yet ascertained so far. Residential quarters in both cities suffered damage and casualties.

INDIANS NOT DUPED BY ENEMY'S BLUFF

We Will Never Be Deluded by Atlantic Charter, Asserts State Minister Nambiar

Special

BERLIN, April 16—Great events of decisive importance for the liberation of India, which would also react on the war in general, are expected to take place this month, A. C. N. Nambiar, State Minister in Berlin of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, declared on Saturday.

Sharply hitting the Atlantic Charter, with which Britain is trying to deceive India, Mr. Nambiar declared, "One cannot delude us Indians with the charter no matter what its tone may be. Since the Atlantic Charter was proclaimed, Europe has had time to find out its lack of value.

"India and all the peoples of East Asia know the meaning of that Anglo-American bluff. We believe in the Tripartite Pact, we trust our strength."

Observed With Enthusiasm

Domei

SHONAN, April 15.—A tremendous and spontaneous wave of enthusiasm was unleashed here among all sections of the Indian community with the observance of National Liberation Week during which they poured out in their thousands to give a tangible expression to their all-out support of the Indian National Army.

The bitter and ever fresh memory of the 2,000 who were made targets of General Dyer's bullets on the never-to-be forgotten day spurred them on to intensify their campaign for their country's liberation, while brilliant successes of the Indian National Army on the plains of Assam lent them added incentive.

Shonan's able-bodied Indian men and women responded wonderfully, with 1,500 of them enlisting in the Azad Hind Fauj, while many hundreds joined as technicians, clerks and so forth.

In matters of finance, too, they did not lag behind, for the amount subscribed during the week ran well into seven figures, with ¥600,000 already received as the first installment. The large number of gifts, especially jewelry, will swell this amount considerably when they have been valued.

The special feature of the celebrations was the part played by school children who spent their holiday last Sunday, staging a physical training display and a concert, and who for the first time held a mass rally all on their own.

Women, too, took a prominent part in holding a mass meeting, going round making collections, visiting wounded soldiers in hospitals and entertaining them with songs and music.

Calls for More Recruits

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, April 15.—Appealing for more men, money and materials at a mammoth gathering of Indians at the close of National Liberation Week celebrations on Saturday, Chairman M. K. Ramachandram of the local branch of the Independence League declared: "The territories free from British domination have placed added responsibility on our shoulders. Every available man and woman is wanted, and wanted immediately."

Four processions of Indians from different parts of the town carrying the tricolar flag and shouting slogans, as well as soldiers of the Indian National Army singing martial songs converged in the rallying grounds long before the meeting started, attesting to the enthusiasm of the Indians over the victories scored by the Azad Hind Fauj on the Indo-Burma border front.

After the flag-raising ceremony, the gathering observed a one-minute silence in honor of those who sacrificed their lives for Indian independence.

A resolution expressing the firm resolve of Indians to answer the Netaji's call for men, money and materials, to fight on until the national flag is hoisted over the red fortress of Delhi, and thanking Japan for her help was passed with great acclamation.

The meeting ended with rousing speeches by Indian leaders and the shouting of national slogans by the participants.

RUNDSTEDT SEES DEFENSES

Domei

BERLIN, April 14.—Field Marshal Gert von Rundstedt, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army in the West, recently inspected the fortifications on the French Mediterranean coast.

He discussed the details with the various Sectional Commanders, and by his personal examination of the fortifications, convinced himself of the preparedness of this part of the European fortress for a possible enemy invasion.

The inspection of the German reserves, kept in readiness deep inside the coastal zone, as well as of the fortifications there, also convinced the Field Marshal of the strength of the Reich positions in this area.

Order to Neutrals To Stop Exporting To Reich Attacked

(Continued From Page 1)

belligerents who are making the decision of the war dependent on the attitude adopted by the few remaining neutral countries cannot possibly feel that they are in a very strong position.

In the meanwhile, Wilhelmstrasse declared that it would be of help if German quarters from time to time stated that Berlin did not build its plans on possible differences existing among the anti-Axis nations. Such statements, it is declared, would dispel any misunderstandings.

It is no secret that in some European countries where the political and military advance of the Soviets is viewed with misgivings, the theory has been brought forward that the British, for the sake of their position in Europe, cannot view indefinitely this Soviet penetration from the east with indifference.

Reliable information in Berlin shows that London itself, in support of the war of nerves, occasionally launches such theories.

It is true that Churchill, during his last meeting with Turkish statesmen, did not repeat what he hinted to the Turks at Adana earlier, namely that Great Britain, in her own interest, desired a new Cordon Sanitaire. Since then, England's influence has diminished further. The policy of Downing Street concerning the balance of power of Europe is now based on the Anglo-Soviet conception of British power in western Europe only.

In this respect also, the Soviets, both in theory and practice, have registered their claims and, as in the case of southern Italy and North Africa, have realized them without oppostiion from the British.

At present when reports of disturbances are being spread by the British calculated to influence the Finns and Rumanians, German quarters deem it expedient to announce to the world the expectations and conceptions of the Reich. Fundamentally, these are only variations of the statement made by Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop 10 days ago to the representative of the Rador, when he declared: "One thing we must remember and that is that in our struggle against Bolshevism, we must not count on differences in the enemy camp and much less rely on them. Only people, given to fancies, play with such ideas."

Should the Anglo-American announcements about the coming invasion soon become fact—many things indicate this—these fanciful people would be shown that their ideas were foolish. However, at the same time, a military decision will be made—a decision for which Germany has been preparing for years.

CABINET MEMBERS OF BADOGLIO QUIT

Caused by Friction Among Anti-Axis Over Soviet's Recognition of Puppet Regime

Special

LISBON, April 17.—Marshal Pietro Badoglio this morning tendered the Cabinet's resignation to King Victor Emmanuel III, according to authoritative sources in what is interpreted here as a result of the imbroglio among the anti-Axis Powers over Moscow's recent recognition of the puppet Badoglio regime without first consulting Washington and London.

Although it was not officially confirmed, a Reuter correspondent said that the King reportedly charged Badoglio with the task to form a new Government and that Badoglio immediately started conversations with the party representatives.

The report said that the Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti, reactionists under Prince Caracciolo, and others visited Badoglio.

The correspondent declared that the only men considered certain to survive in the new Cabinet, are Badoglio himself and Admiral Count Raffaele de Courten, Navy Minister. He said that the "Allies" have indicated that both should be retained in the "interests of continuity."

The correspondent added that Badoglio is expected to retain the post of Foreign Minister, while Pietro Mancini, Socialist, is mentioned as Minister of Interior. As regards newcomers, Count Carlo Sforza and Benedetto Croce are expected to enter the Cabinet without portfolio.

FOOD LACK WORRIES N.Z.

Skilled Men From Armed Forces Being Shifted to Farm Areas

Special

LISBON, April 17.—Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand told the press conference in Washington today that New Zealand will temporarily transfer a number of skilled men from the fighting forces to the farming areas in order to arrest the decline in food production which "threatens to have world-wide implications," according to a Washington dispatch.

He said that New Zealand has reached a stage where production is declining and it is not able to fulfill the demand for foodstuffs. The decision, he added, had been reached under the direction of the combined chiefs of staff.

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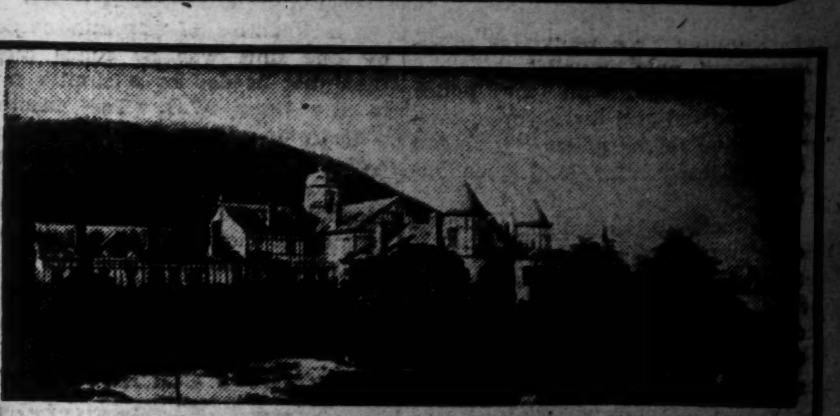

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VICTORY CO-EFFORT PLEDGED BY AQUINO

Japan's War Success Only Guarantee for Philippine Freedom, Writes Mission Chief

By Arrangement with the Asahi

MANILA, April 17.—Just before departing for Japan as Special Ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines, Benigno S. Aquino wrote an article for the Asahi Shimbun of Tokyo, strongly expressing the determination of the Filipinos to cooperate with Japan until final victory.

His article entitled the "Japan-American Decisive War and the Philippines," follows in substance.

"The Philippines, prior to the war, was completely poisoned by enemy propaganda. As this insidious move was systematically carried out, it was unavoidable that public opinion in the Philippines should be covered with a thick anti-Japanese coating. The Filipinos took up arms to cooperate with the Americans. That was because they desired that the United States should fulfil its promise to give the Philippines independence without fail within the period stipulated by the Tydings-MacDuffie Act, and also because they hoped to maintain a Republican form of government under the guarantee of independence. It should be also mentioned that the Supreme Military Adviser to the Commonwealth declared, speaking from a military standpoint, that a nation, however powerful, must expect to suffer vast human and material sacrifices in order to conquer the Philippines.

Japan's Power Impresses

"While the Philippines was in such an extraordinary atmosphere, the Japan-United States war broke out on December 8, 1941. Hence, it was unexpected that, only 25 days after the outbreak of the war, the Japanese Forces would enter Manila. The glorious war results obtained by the Japanese Forces ever since the very beginning of the war made it possible to establish the Greater East Asia common prosperity area within the short period of only four months. Seeing these unexpected but actual developments, the mental state of the Filipinos could not help changing gradually if not suddenly. Soon after, the United States-Netherlands joint naval fleet was defeated and sunk in the Sea Battle off Java. This event, particularly, made the people of the Philippines feel aghast, and their faith in the superiority of the United States navy began to crumble.

"These facts helped them to change their conviction, although even after the major portion of the Philippines came under Japanese control, they entertained some fear regarding the attitude of the Japanese. Poisoned by false propaganda, they were unable, at first, to accept the attitude of the Japanese, however tolerant, at its face value. But again, the reality impressed them. Not only did the Japanese desist from a cruel, barbaric and dreadful invasion of the country, but they even proposed the materialization of an independent government, which we had not forgotten even in our dreams. They further helped us to regain racial consciousness and also taught us to maintain our racial dignity. Not only did Japan permit us to form an organization for speeding the creation of a new Philippines, but also supported and aided it. Thus, finally, on October 14, last year, the independence of the Philippines was established.

Faith in Japan Solidified

"It was soon after that day that the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations was held at the capital of Japan. The great charter of the freedom of Asia was declared, and the five golden principles mentioned in the charter consolidated the faith of the Filipinos in the justice and honor of Japan's international policy—a policy that is radically opposite to the policy of Western nations.

"We have now awakened to the self-consciousness of liberty, and we are united by unbreakable chains with the other brother nations of the common prosperity area. The Japanese army has forever buried in a deep tomb the superiority complex of the West. The seed of nationalism that Japan planted all over East Asia has now grown and borne fruit, nursed by racial pride and Oriental spirit. Thus, nationalism is now deeply rooted in the minds of all Asiatics, and forms an undefeatable fortress against any new threat of the West.

"The Pacific war situation is now threatening the Philippines. The Filipinos pledge themselves to cooperate fully with Japan in the attainment of final victory in the present war. The victory of Japan is the only safe guarantee for the maintenance of the independence of the Philippines."

Aquino and His Party Visit Imperial Palace To Sign Their Names

Benigno S. Aquino, special Ambassador from the Philippine Republic, and his party proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 9:40 a.m. Tuesday to sign their names in the Imperial Register. They also visited the Omiya Palace and the mansions of His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu and His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa to enter their names in the Visitors' Books, returning to their headquarters at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at Hiroo-Sambancho, Azabu-ku. In the afternoon, the distinguished Filipino visitors inspected the Imperial Household Museum at Ueno Park. Special Envoy Aquino and his suite will have a private dinner party this evening with Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas at their headquarters.

TRANSPORT ORGAN SET UP BY BURMA

Creation of New Ministry Made Public; Thakin Than Tun Is Head

Domei

RANGOON, April 17.—The Burmese Government in a special gazette issued today announced the creation of the new Ministry of Commodity and Transport which will be headed by Thakin Than Tun, present Minister of Agriculture and Lands.

Administrative changes which were effective from yesterday on the auspicious occasion of the Burmese New Year also include the amalgamation of the Ministries of Forestry, Public Works and Reconstruction with U Hla Pe at present heading the Forestry and Mines Ministry as Minister.

Thakin Lun Baw, Minister of Public Works and Reconstruction, will succeed Thakin Than Tun as Minister of Agriculture and Lands.

The new Ministry of Commodity and Transport will be composed of three bureaus; namely, Transport, Commodity Control and Paddy Purchase Bureaus.

Meanwhile, an official announcement will shortly be made that U Hla Pe, Propaganda Director, will head the Transport Bureau while U Ko Ko will continue to direct the Commodity Control Bureau. The chief of the Paddy Purchase Bureau has not yet been decided.

The Mines Bureau within the Forestry and Mines Ministry will be transferred to the Commerce Ministry.

U Tun Sein, at present Deputy-Director of Propaganda, will succeed U Hla Pe as Propaganda Director with U Ba Nyun, Assistant Secretary to Dr. Ba Baw, Head of State and Prime Minister, likely to be named Deputy Propaganda Director.

Bank of Japan Directors

Shoichiro Kobayashi, director of the business affairs bureau, Naozo Uchiyama, head of its Osaka branch, and Naoto Ichimada, director of the examination bureau of the Bank of Japan, have all been appointed directors of the Bank of Japan, it was announced by the Finance Ministry Tuesday. The announcement also disclosed the appointment of Shozo Shimai, director, as auditor succeeding Haruhiko Kato who had resigned at his own request.

NEW VICE-MINISTER OF WELFARE NAMED

Governor of Ehime, Aikawa, Is Appointed by Cabinet to Succeed Takei

Katsuroku Aikawa, Governor of Ehime Prefecture and Chairman of the Shikoku Regional Administrative Council, has been appointed Vice-Minister of Welfare, in succession to Gunji Takei who is to retire, in accordance with the decision reached by the Cabinet Tuesday, it was announced the same day.

The appointment is featured by an interchange of officials between the Home and Welfare Ministries in line with the policy previously adopted by the Government to introduce more flexibility in civil service appointments.

As successor to Mr. Aikawa as Governor of Ehime, Chiyoji Yukizawa, Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, has been appointed; as successor to Mr. Yukizawa, Zentaro Arai, Director of the Provincial Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry; to Mr. Arai, Kokichi Nadao, Director of the Sanitation Bureau of the Welfare Ministry; to Mr. Nadao, Koichi Kameyama, Governor of Fukushima Prefecture and to Mr. Kameyama, Seiichi Ishii, an official in charge of research of the Welfare Ministry.

The new Vice-Minister of Welfare, Mr. Aikawa, is 54 and hails from Saga Prefecture. A graduate of the German law course of the Tokyo Imperial University, he became chief of the public security section of the Home Ministry under Home Minister Fumio Goto. After serving as chief of the foreign affairs section of the Chosen Government-General, he became Governor of Miyazaki Prefecture and successively served as Governor of Hiroshima and Aichi. In July last year, with the institution of the regional administrative council system he was appointed Governor of Ehime to serve as chairman of the Shikoku Regional Administrative Council.

ASIA MEDICAL CONGRESS CONVENING IN NANKING

Japan Being Represented by 33 Delegates; Convention Opening on April 25

Domei

NANKING, April 18.—The Third Greater East Asia Medical Congress will convene here for four consecutive days from April 25 attended by 81 delegates including 33 from Japan, 22 from China, 18 from Manchoukuo, two from Burma, two from the Philippines, three from Thailand and one from French Indo-China.

On the morning of the first day, the delegates will worship at the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum and in the afternoon will attend the opening ceremony at the Japan-China Cultural Hall.

From the second day, 212 lectures including 12 special lectures will be given. In the course of the conference, research works by medical authorities, particularly since the close of the second Medical Conference held in Tokyo last year, will be published.

Teikoku Capital Upped

The Teikoku Bank has decided to increase its capitalization by ¥20,000,000 to ¥220,000,000, as a result of the decision to absorb the Jugo Bank. The absorption will take place on August 1.

Nippon Troops Capture Well-Built Towns Deserted by Enemy Amid Indian Jungles

By T. OKUBO and K. MATSUDA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, April 17.—In dense jungles never before visited by human beings, villages and towns with a population of a thousand or more are springing up everywhere along the Indian front. Many such villages or towns have been left behind by the Japanese Forces as well as by the enemy.

With the opening of military operations in that region, both the Japanese Forces and the enemy advanced into strange mountainous districts. Scattered here and there were little villages of 20 to 50 houses each. As they began to penetrate further into the depths of the jungle where hardly any villages were to be seen, and where there was no supply of either water or salt, villages and even towns began to spring up overnight. These villages were given such names as Kachidoki-mura, Hisshozan, 1,234 Height, 33 Point, etc. Kachidoki-mura has now become quite an important village.

So well-built are some of the towns established by the enemy in the middle of the mountains that it is difficult to believe that they are situated in the midst of dense jungles. The building of most of these towns with the aid of huge mechanical power, was all a part of the enemy's plan to regain Burma. Before the rainy season last year many of these towns were probably tiny villages of the Chin tribe with only 30 or 40 houses each.

Tibu and Hentham, both towns built by the enemy, have no native inhabitants. In the building of these towns the mountain-side was cut and levelled off. Wide three-lane roads with rotary crossings were constructed. Huge warehouses, dance-halls, and air-defense shelters were also built. Thus, the towns became military bases inhabited only by soldiers.

Our troops were greatly astonished to find such well-established towns and excellent roads in the midst of the jungle and these "overnight" towns form a unique feature of the Indian campaign.

East Asia Round-Up

Japanese House Presented

Domei

MANILA, April 18.—In appreciation of the assiduous efforts exerted by President Jose P. Laurel in the reconstruction of the Philippines, the construction of a Japanese house in the precincts of the Malacanan Palace was recently completed and a ceremony presenting to the President the Japanese house and cherry trees sent from Japan was held here yesterday.

Pilot Exam System

Domei

HSINKING, April 18.—Following the system in Japan, the Special Army Cadet Pilot Examination System will be established here for Japanese students and graduates of universities in Manchoukuo. The system of enrolling college students as future officers of the Imperial Navy was adopted here last year.

Mail Rules Issued

Domei

MANILA, April 18.—The Ministry of Public Works and Communications has issued rules and regulations designed to facilitate the handling of mail matters addressed to military authorities as well as those destined for Japan and other countries of Greater East Asia.

Seeks More Graduates

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 18.—The demand for native inhabitant graduates, who had finished the various schools in Java at the end of March, have poured in from all over the island as well as from Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes and other places.

Postal Agencies Ready

Domei

SHONAN, April 18.—The postal administration announced on April 13 that starting from today, over 20 postal agencies will be opened at various railway stations throughout Malai.

Agricultural Hall Opens

Domei

MENADO, April 18.—An Agricultural Hall has been opened in the suburb of Gorontalo in northern Celebes where 60 native youths are now studying agricultural technique under the tutelage of two Japanese and two native leaders.

Chinese Offer Services

Domei

MANILA, April 18.—The first party of 600 of the Chinese Volunteer Service Corps which was previously organized to offer services to the Japanese Forces here are now laborously working from 7 a.m.

P.I. Methodists Meet

Domei

MANILA, April 18.—More than 300 young Methodists from various churches in Bulacan held on April 13 the first district convention of young people under the Philippine Methodist Church at the local church in Obando, where the young Christians pledged and renewed their determination to aid the administration in national construction.

More Castor Seeds

Domei

BATU PHAHAT, April 18.—The production of castor seeds is now being undertaken throughout Johore Province, Malai, for the first time, with this district planting 375 acres, the largest area under cultivation in Johore. Altogether a total of 1,550 acres will be planted in all the districts.

Nippon Woman Donates

Domei

SEMARANG, April 18.—Mrs. Eno Nakamura, 56, who has lived at Oengaran in the outskirts of Semarang, Java, for the last 40 successive years recently donated ¥400 as funds to build aircraft.

Java Reclaiming Land

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 18.—A large-scale plan for the reclamation of arable ground as well as improvement in existing farms has been decided upon by the Military Administration authorities to be carried out this year as part of the scheme for increasing the industrial output.

Puericulture Center Opens

Domei

MORONG, April 18.—A puericulture center has been opened here in Rizal Province by Mayor Jose Alegre as part of the Government policy of caring for the health of the young.

Starts Planting Crops

Domei

HSINKING, April 18.—In order to attain self-sufficiency in foodstuffs in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, Manchoukuo unlike previous years has commenced planting crops in early spring this year to ensure increased production.

Feting Labor Day

Special

MANILA, April 18.—The Labor Day Committee formed by President Jose P. Laurel has decided to celebrate the first Labor Day under the Republic on May 16 by asking the citizens to perform manual labor at least three hours from 8 to 11 a.m. to intensify the present food production campaign.

Pushing Drainage Works

Special

BANDOENG, April 18.—Drainage works covering 12,000 hectares of "lakbok" swamps situated near the eastern border of Priangan Province, Java, will be started shortly as part of the large-scale agrarian improvement project and when the reclamation work is completed, the rice output of the province will increase by 50 per cent compared to last year.

Curing Tobacco Leaves

Domei

SAN FERNANDO, April 18.—Scores of modern curing facilities for yellow tobacco leaves are now functioning on a large scale in all the tobacco producing municipalities in La Union Province, P.I., to increase the production of high-quality tobacco.

Black Plague Eradicated

Domei

MALANG, April 18.—Attesting to far better sanitary conditions of the local inhabitants than in pre-war days, no cases of black plague have been reported in the last six months in Malang Province, Java, due to efforts of the medical service men led by Japanese experts.

Harvesting Second Crop

Domei

MANILA, April 18.—Farmers in Pasig, Rizal Province, will soon harvest for the first time in the town's history the second rice crop in a single year. This was made possible through the improvement of the irrigation system which had been sadly neglected in the past.

Concert Calendar

A grand concert sponsored by the Nippon Musical Cultural Association, featuring Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, and the Nippon Chorus Groupe, under the baton of Eiichi Uchida, and Fumiko Fukui, at the piano, Friday, April 21, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program (Chorus): Kiyoshi Nobutoki's Umi-Yukaba; Kunihiko Hashimoto's Dai Nippon-no-Uta; Aikoku Koshinkyoku; Suguru Sasaki's Dai Asia Shishiku-no-Uta; (Tenor solo): Hideo Ishiwatari's Kanko; Nobuo Iida's Haruno-Watashiba; Akiyoshi Mitsukuri's Kutsumigaki-no-Uta; Toroku Takagi's Sora-no-Shimpei; Stravinsky's Nippon's Poem; Rachmaninoff's Silent Night; Thomas' aria from Mignon; Flotow's aria from Martha; Shiro Fukai's aria from Opera "Tekikoku Kofuku"; (Female chorus): Toroku Takagi's Sangyo Otome; Ryutaro Hirota's Temari Uta; Tadashi Hattori's Chocho.

A concert sponsored jointly by the Nippon Musical Cultural Association and Shinko Ongaku Society, (proceeds to be donated to the army), Sunday, April 23, at 1:30 p.m., (matinee), at the Hibiya Public Hall. Artists: Japanese veteran singers such as Madame Tamaki Miura; Madame Kaneko Yanagi; Madame Fusako Tatematsu; Madame Yoshiko Nagasaka; Madame Hideko Shibata; Madame Tsuruyo Takeoka; Madame Nobue Tanaka; Madame Chizuko Asano; Madame Minako Hirai; Miss Yoshiko Sato; Madame Taneko Seki; Madame Nobuko Suzuki; Madame Eiko Saito; Miss Sueko Hirahara; Miss Kimiko Kashikuma; Madame Chieko Hara, at the piano.

A special concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, Wednesday, April 26, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Conductors: Kazuo Yamada; Hisatada Otaka and Shinichi Takata. The soloists: Miss Kazuko Sasada, soprano; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor; Keikichi Yatabe, bass. The chorus by the Kunitachi Chorus Groupe. Program: "Rikugun-Damashii"; folk songs of Nippon, Germany and Italy; Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 (the fourth movement only) with chorus.

A mandoline recital by Yotsuo Oyama. Evening for wounded soldiers and men in industrial front, Thursday, April 27, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nippon Seinenkan. The artists: Miss Sayoko Iguchi, soprano; Takashi Takeuchi, clarinet; Ohsuke Ito, guitar; Toji Sato, 'cello; Miss Toshiko Awaya, at the piano. The program includes mandolin solo, mandolin duo; mandolin and piano; soprano solo and quartet with mandolin, clarinet, guitar and 'cello.

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MANIPUR SAID HOME OF INDIAN LIBERTY

State Maintained Independence When Rest of India Succumbed to British Rule

By H. RAMIAH

It is a happy coincidence that the sacred war for India's freedom has been started from the State of Manipur which has the distinction of having maintained its independence even when the rest of India had succumbed to British rule.

Manipur was declared independent after the war with Burma in 1826. So jealously did Manipur guard its independence thereafter that it became a sore point for the British. They accordingly began to intrigue against the State by putting up rival chiefs as claimants to the throne.

In 1891 the British championed Kula Chandra Singh as the rightful heir to the throne of Manipur, sending Chief Commissioner Quinton to settle the dispute which arose over the British choice. The enraged people of Manipur killed the Commissioner and all the officers that accompanied him.

From 1891 to 1908, the State was administered by the British through a Political Agent and a Superintendent who acted on behalf of the minor, H. H. Rajah Chura Chand Singh. The Rajah was invested with ruling powers in 1908.

When the present operations in Manipur began, the State was being administered by the Durbar consisting of the Rajah as president. In recent years there was unrest in the State owing to famine and various economic causes which affected the entire country.

Imphal, which is the immediate objective of the Japanese and Azad Hind Forces in their operations in Manipur, is the capital of the State, lying in a lovely valley some 60 miles long and 30 miles wide, 2,600 feet above sea level. It is 134 miles by cart-road from Manipur Road Station on the Assam-Bengal Railway. Imphal valley is surrounded by hills rising 2,500 to 5,000 feet. The drainage for the valley and surrounding hills is in the south and through a gorge only a few hundred yards wide. There are several large lakes on which, in the cold weather, magnificent duck shooting is available.

The people of Manipur are very fond of games. Hockey, both on horseback and on foot, is played everywhere. The art of oriental dancing is very highly developed. Indeed there is a special school of Indian classical dancing known as the "Manipur Dance." There are many types of religious dances too, which are most interesting.

The State of Manipur adopted Hinduism as the religion of the State in the eighteenth century—the Hindu population being about 58 per cent—the rest being animists or of other religious sects.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1944

The Reaction of the Neutrals

Following close on the heels of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's implied warning to neutral nations in his Easter Sunday broadcast, the United States has already begun to show how she intends to execute her policy of force. To be sure, her attempted coercion of Eire, Argentina, Spain, and Turkey had even previously given a foretaste of the bullying tendency of the United States, but since Hull's recent blunt warning the American pressure on the neutral states has definitely become more pronounced than ever.

Most glaring in this regard is the American note of last Thursday to Sweden, seconded by Britain, reportedly demanding that Sweden cease trading with Germany. Presumably the United States is referring specifically to the ball-bearing and steel which have constituted important items of export for Sweden.

Anglo-American relations with Spain have also suddenly taken a turn for the worse. Since the Anglo-American oil embargo against Spain, the latter country had confiscated the oil stores belonging to the Anglo-American Shell Company and the Vacuum Oil Company because of these companies' refusal to pay the special duties levied by the Spanish Government. Now the British Government has filed a formal protest to Spain against this action, while it is reported that the United States Government will follow suit.

Nor is this all. Confronted by press representatives who questioned him pointblank concerning reported American representations to Turkey over the shipment of chrome from Turkey to Germany, Secretary of State Hull evasively refused to deny the reports. Meanwhile the Turkish papers have disclosed that the American and British Governments have definitely demanded that Turkey cease its shipment of chrome to Germany. How serious the matter has become is indicated by the fact that the United States Ambassador to Turkey, Laurence Steinhardt, is reported to have had a long discussion with Turkish Foreign Minister Menemcioglu, while President Inonu and Premier Saracoglu have been in lengthy conference since Saturday morning.

This intensified Anglo-American pressure on the neutral countries shows what the world may expect on an ever increasing scale if Britain and the United States are not quickly checked. If they are already daring to take such an arrogant, high-handed attitude of dictating the trade policies of neutral countries while the war is still far from over, how much more dictatorial will they become in the future if their ambitions of complete world control should ever come to be realized! It furnishes a compelling proof of why an Axis victory is urgently needed if the smaller nations of the world are to be saved from intolerable dictation and control at the hands of the Anglo-American tyrants who recognize no rights for others, no consideration save their own selfish advantage.

It is clear, however, that the neutral countries are waking up to the danger which Anglo-American ambitions present to them. The Swedish newspaper Morgen Tidningen has pointed out that Swedish-German trade is being carried on strictly in accordance with treaty stipulations and that nothing has happened so far which should justify Sweden in deviating from this treaty. The Folkets Dagblad has even more energetically denounced the Anglo-American demand as one of the "most flagrant infringements of neutrality ever committed against Sweden" and correctly held that "this note meant that Britain and the United States were claiming control of Swedish trade. If the Swedish Government yielded to this claim, Sweden would cease to be a neutral country."

The Turkish papers have been no less outspoken in expressing their resentment against the Anglo-American attitude. The Ulus has pointed out that the amount of goods going from the neutral countries to Germany is quite small, so small indeed that it can have but a negligible effect upon the duration of the war. If America and Britain are so anxious to bring the war to a speedy conclusion, a successful formation of a second front should be far more effective than any coercion of the neutrals, it sarcastically remarked. The Tasviri Efka has pointed out that Turkish trade with Germany is but natural in view of the fact that Germany supplies Turkey with essential commodities while Britain and the United States are unable to give any economic aid to Turkey. The Taninn struck a more fundamental note when it declared that Hull's attitude was based solely on the strength of the position enjoyed by the United States and Britain whereas Turkey based her attitude on the notion of right as opposed to that of might. Seconding this idea, the Cumhuriyet observed that Britain and the United States are refusing to apply to the neutrals the principles of right and freedom so often proclaimed in the Anglo-American propaganda. There are no reasons for the neutrals to fear Germany but every reason to fear the anti-Axis Powers, it declared.

These papers are but reflecting the general sentiments of the Turkish public which is reported to be asking why America and Britain need to secure the subservience of the neutral countries by force if, as Hull has claimed, anti-Axis victory is so certain. The Anglo-Americans must be most dubious of their own strength if they attach such importance to the insignificant quantities of raw materials which Germany is importing from neutral countries. The Turkish public moreover holds that insignificant as these shipments are to Germany, they are of vital importance to the economic welfare of the neutral countries. If Turkey is to cease shipping to Germany, new markets for Turkish goods must be found elsewhere and new sources must also be found for the commodities which Turkey has been securing from Germany, but obviously America and Britain are unable to be of any help to Turkey in this regard. All sections of the Turkish public are united, therefore, in favoring the maintenance of the traditional national policy of defending economic as well as political liberty which are deemed essential for the well-being of the Turkish people. The Turkish press itself predicts that the determination to defend these liberties and the measures to safeguard the country's economic interests will only be strengthened as the consequence of the Anglo-American pressure.

Thus Hull's statement of American policy and the consequent execution of that policy has drawn the lines of the issue more clearly than ever. On the one side is the Anglo-American rule of force based on the idea that might makes right, that the small neutrals have no rights of their own but must conform to the demands of America and Britain. On the other side are the Axis Powers fighting not only for their own self-existence and self-defense but for the idea of justice which will ensure the proper rights and interests of all nations, large or small, within the framework of a harmonious, cooperative world order. The reaction of the neutral countries shows clearly which side they must favor if only they are allowed to exercise their free choice unintimated by Anglo-American coercion.

A Year Ago Today

April 19, 1943

Norwegian Premier Colonel Vidkun Quisling called on Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler today at the Fuehrer's Headquarters and conferred for several hours on Axis policies as regards the present stage of the war. After the conference, the Fuehrer gave a dinner in honor of the visiting Norwegian Premier.

* * *

Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, American President Franklin Roosevelt's special envoy, reached Morocco by air today and is expected to remain there for several days to inspect American troops.

* * *

The Lend-Lease Act has also been applied to Saudi Arabia, American President Franklin Roosevelt announced today. In the announcement Roosevelt said that Saudi Arabia was an important area for the defense of the United States and that the application of the Lend-Lease Act to the country was quite natural.

* * *

Expressing his heart-felt gratitude to facilities accorded by the Manchoukuo Government and civilian quarters as well as by the Kwantung Army, Chou Fu-hai, Special Envoy of the National Government of China to Manchoukuo, in a statement issued just before his departure from Dairen clarified his Government's determination to forge ahead hand in hand with Japan and Manchoukuo for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. Special Envoy Chou returned to Peking at 12 p.m.

* * *

General Pao Wen-yueh, Chief of the General Staff of the National Government of China, today sent a lengthy cable to the officers and men of the Chungking army, exhorting them to awaken to the folly of resisting the National Government and join the Nanking army in the lofty task of reconstructing China.

* * *

President Franklin Roosevelt submitted to Congress today a supplementary budget bill for 1943-44 totalling $2,514,538,000 for the Wartime Marine Board to construct merchant ships.

Anglo-U.S.-Soviet Differences

U.S.S.R.'s Decision to Grant Diplomatic Autonomy to Its 16 Republics Is Blow to Anti-Axis

Editor's Note: The Soviet Union has recently decided to grant autonomous rights in diplomacy and defense to the republics in the Union. In an article, "Major Conflict Threatening Between the Soviets and Anglo-Americans," contributed to the Gaiko Jiho, Dr. Minoru Maida (1) analyzes the Soviet action against the background of the Kremlin's past policy and (2) comments critically on the embarrassment being felt in the Anglo-American camp. The following is that part of the article which deals with this second point.

At the session of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet held on February 1, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov proposed that the diplomatic affairs of the 16 republics constituting the Union, hitherto under Moscow's jurisdiction, should be transferred to those republics. In other words, the conduct of diplomacy, instead of being centralized in Moscow, as at present, should be delegated to the respective republics by permitting them to create their own Foreign Commissariats, to conclude their own treaties, to exchange diplomats, to have their respective representation and make their own claims at international conferences. Such a proposal would give the Soviet Union 16 votes, as against the traditional one, at future international conferences and, moreover, place her at an advantage in the arena of international politics.

Foreign Commissar Molotov further proposed that the various units at present incorporated in the Soviet army be transferred to the 16 republics, who, in turn, would organize their own armies and Defense Commissariats.

Backed by Military Autonomy

I shall not touch on the military side of the proposal, except to say that diplomatic autonomy, to win international recognition, must be backed by military autonomy, especially in the prevailing world situation. It is the other aspect which arouses keen interest on my part. Few, if any, can hardly remain indifferent to the emergence of as many as 16 diplomatic entities under Soviet sponsorship and to the far-reaching effects which it is bound to cast on international relations, on the current global war and on the postwar situation.

Various interpretations can be put on Moscow's proposal. Some will, no doubt, explain that the position of the Communists in that country has now become so secure that they can now grant military and diplomatic autonomy to the local regimes (the constituent republics) without feeling uneasy. As a matter of fact, explanations of a similar purport were offered by Soviet authorities in regard to their recent action in suspending oppression against religion and in allowing the revival of the Greek Orthodox Church. Nay, already, at the time of the promulgation of the new Soviet Constitution back in 1936, Maxim Litvinov declared, "Now that class rivalry has been eliminated and that there no longer exists a conflict of interests among labor, the farming class and intelligentsia, an era of unmingled democracy has been ushered in in our country." This seems somewhat overstating the matter, but it is undeniable that recent happenings in the Soviet Union seem to indicate that her leaders, complacent over their position, have developed a tendency to loosen their grip on the constituent regimes.

It seems a safe guess that Moscow's present proposal has been prompted by a two-fold consideration. In the first place, by giving an enlarged sphere of activity to the constituent regimes, it is intended to satisfy their sense of political pride. In the second place, the proposal is intended as an assurance to minor independent States that they could maintain their own military and diplomatic machinery even after joining the Union, and such an assurance is expected to facilitate the induction of those States. This latter assumption is made all the more plausible when it is remembered that Moscow is eager to win over the three Baltic States, Eastern Poland and Moldavia.

Secure Wide Participation

It will be recalled that the word "Russia" was avoided in the Soviet Constitution adopted in 1924. The motive, as has been frequently pointed out by observers the world over, was obviously to secure the participation of as many countries as possible in the Soviet Union. It is nothing surprising, therefore, that she should seek to win over minor neighbor States with the inducement of military and diplomatic autonomy at this time when her military strength has been considerably augmented, when she is striving to expand her spheres of influence and when, as is clear from the recent conclusion of the mutual assistance pact with Czechoslovakia, she wants to blast the British scheme for a league of Eastern Europe.

As far as my personal observation goes, the Soviet coup is an ingenious step to create a formidable diplomatic front in preparation for the day when the problems of the reconstruction of Europe and territorial redistribution will be taken up at the peace conference or at anti-Axis international conferences which may be called in the meantime. The plan is analogous to what Britain resorted to at the peace conference after the last World War. Britain, it will be recalled, caused Canada, Australia, the Union of South Africa and New Zealand (also India) to be represented at the Versailles Conference as independent diplomatic entities. So there were 15 British delegates, as against five each from other big Powers such as Japan, France and the United States. In votes, too, Britain had as many as six, as against one each for Japan and America.

Naturally, this aroused resentment in the United States, but President Wilson, in the interests of his policy and, especially, in his eagerness to draw in and use Canada, agreed to the representation of the British dominions independently of their mother country. But the joke was that Wilson's device turned out to be beneficial to Britain, for men like Lloyd George, whenever they found it embarrassing to assert themselves, could invariably use the dominion delegates as their mouthpieces and put through their claims.

With such a precedent before her, it is only natural that the Soviet Union should seek to have 16 votes by grooming the constituent republics as independent diplomatic entities, so that where the Soviet leaders find it awkward to assert themselves, their claims can be given expression through representatives of those republics. Such is the motive I attribute to the Molotov proposal.

Anglo-American Reaction

What will be the Anglo-American reaction to it? I shall first consider Britain's case. Of course, she would raise objection if she could dare to have her say. In all probability, she is arguing in her heart: "Why, our relationship with the dominions is nothing like that between the Soviet Union and her member-republics. There is the Westminster Act of 1931, under which the laws legislated by the British Parliament are not enforceable against the dominions without their consent (vide article 4), while the dominions may, with impunity, make laws which may contravene those of the home country (vide article 2). This precludes our intervention in the affairs of the dominions. In contrast, under the Soviet Constitution, the constituent republics may not legislate laws in contravention of those of the Union. Even taxation systems in the constituent republics are subject to approval by Moscow. This means virtual subjection, and diplomatic autonomy and all that is reduced to a farce."

But such an argument on Britain's part does not hold water in the light of her past policy. In the first place, there was no Westminster Act, not at the time of the Versailles Conference in 1919. Britain then definitely had a legal hold on the dominions. Even so, Britain insisted on, and actually got, separate votes for the dominions and exercised them as if they were her own.

What about America? As has already been noted, President Wilson agreed to the British dominions being given separate votes and recognized their separate, independent representation not only at the Versailles Conference but also in the League of Nations.

This, however, created public criticism in America, and was denounced severely in the Senate when the Versailles Treaty was presented to it for ratification on July 10, 1919. The Senate resolution for the ratification of the treaty was rejected on November 19, 1919, and again at the second voting on March 19, 1920. There must have been many reasons for this, but one of them was resentment over Britain's exercise of six votes in the League of Nations. As an alternative, the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee on August 29, 1919 passed an "Anglo-American Parity in Votes" bill, only to have it turned down by a vote of 40 to 38 at the plenary session on September 29. The issue finally found solution with the adoption by a majority vote of what is known as the Lodge plan, a reservation, which contained the following clause (article 14): "Protecting the United States against any unequal vote, in the League, of the entire British Empire, notwithstanding the votes of the self-governing Dominions or Colonies."

In the face of this record of her opposition to the British action at the last peace conference, the United States is, without a doubt, reluctant to approve of the present Soviet move. But such an attitude is utterly untenable in the light of her present policy of exploiting and enslaving the Latin American countries. Cuba, Panama and Brazil have been reduced to the status of vassals to Washington. Certainly, what right, one may well ask, has the United States to criticize the Soviet move when she is so unscrupulously ignoring and violating the sovereignty of one South American country after another and pulling the wires from behind in the political upheavals that have been occurring in those countries.

It is premature to predict at the present stage of the game exactly what stand the Anglo-Americans will take against the Soviet Union. Putting up a common front with the Soviet Union against Germany, the Anglo-Americans are finding it difficult to decide their attitude. The situation is a delicate one which may engender a break in Anglo-American-Soviet relations. We would do well to watch closely the progress of the situation.

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Can the British Explain?

(From The Syonan Shimbun)

The British may boast of doing this and that, their propagandists may shout themselves hoarse about what they are going to do, but what have they done—what are they doing about getting a move on with their Burma counter-offensive, about which they spoke so much and have been speaking about ever since their hasty retreat into India in the face of the Japanese attack which culminated in the severing of the enemy's vital link with Chungking nearly two years ago? Can Britain explain to the people of East Asia why they cannot retake this single road, before talking of retaking whole countries which they fled from when the all-conquering Japanese Forces advanced on all fronts in the Southern Regions.

The British have an unenviable tradition of advancing only when their adversary retreats, and of retreating when he advances. In this instance, the British are up against an adversary who does not retreat, so they cannot advance. They fled before the onrushing German army in France, but tried to find glory in the Dunkirk debacle. They fled from Greece and Crete. They were driven out of Malai and elsewhere, at no point halting the advance of the Japanese Forces. Right over the Indo-Burma frontier, they failed to stop our advance, and still today, although they have every strategic circumstance in their favor, such as nearness of bases in India, they cannot dislodge Japan from control of the Burma Road. What chance have they of recapturing the huge territories they lost in the Southern Regions?

A strictly controlled press in Chungking and in India, and interference with broadcasts, prevents the people of these countries from hearing what the people of the Southern Regions would like to have them know, but the factual position is such that the truth cannot be hidden from them. They cannot openly ask, their press dare not attempt to answer their questions even if asked, but we in the South know the truth which is simply this—that the British cannot do what they boasted they would do. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Japan has the situation well in hand. The enemy, convinced of his inability to retake the Burma Road, and realizing that Chungking is in more peril than ever before, is seeking a new capital for the Chiang regime. All these facts point to a tacit admission of defeat on this front. Admissions of defeat on other fronts must and will follow.

Immutable Policy

(From The Shanghai Times)

Japan's new China policy, which was announced in the joint declaration of the two nations published on January 9, 1943 and bore its first fruit in practice when the Japanese concessions in Tientsin and seven other cities were retroceded on March 30, 1943, along with Japan's administrative rights in the Legation Quarter in Peking as well as in the International Settlement of Kulangsu, certainly marks a new epoch in international politics. Above all, it is destined to go down in history as a distinct landmark of the growing solidarity between Japan and China, and consequently among all Greater East Asiatic nations, in liberating Asia from Anglo-American imperialism and plutocracy.

Based as it is on the principles of international justice and universal freedom and equality, this policy undoubtedly was conceived in a true spirit of Japan's traditional ideology of Hakko Ichiu, which stands for independence, justice, equality, freedom and, in brief, co-existence and co-prosperity for each and all races and nations. This is indeed the only valid policy in international politics that can serve to guarantee lasting peace and security for all mankind.

If only all the leading Powers learn to proceed along these lines without any imperialistic or other selfish ambition, there will be no war any longer. Therefore, Japan's new China policy should by all means be accorded whole-hearted support not only for the sake of the two nations directly concerned but also in the common interests of all mankind.

In this connection nothing can be so welcome as a speedy translation of the said policy into concrete measures and realities.

Japan's new China policy, however, can hardly be carried out as satisfactorily as it should be unless the general public of this nation as well as the Japanese interests and individual residents here render whole-hearted cooperation to the authorities concerned, especially because most of the measures to be taken under this policy are more or less economic in nature. Naturally, self-interest will have to be sacrificed to a very great extent, if not completely, and all existing industrial and commercial bottlenecks removed for the sake of the welfare and national security of this country. On the part of China it is of paramount importance for the whole nation not only to attain full political independence and unimpeded economic growth but also to make an all-out effort to rid itself of all remaining vestiges of Anglo-American influence and otherwise assist in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, for no other reason than that China will never be able to enjoy a full measure of security and prosperity unless and until Asia is made safe for co-existence and co-prosperity and all mankind freed from the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism.

American Hypocrisy

(From The Malai Sinpo, Kuala Lumpur)

If Americans had practised one-tenth of what they preached the present armed conflict might easily have been avoided. But they preached one thing and practised another. They wanted all the world, especially people in East Asia, to follow what they preached and ignore what they practised. That, however, could not be. Even today, the Americans are supposed to be carrying on this war to protect the interests of minorities, to safeguard the future of small nations and to establish justice in national and international relations. They do not seem to pay the least attention to Christ's teaching to cast away the beams in their own eyes before they venture to pick out the motes in their neighbors. While mealy-mouthed American propagandists attempt to hoodwink the people of the world whom they are still exploiting with high-sounding phrases the complete hollowness and hypocrisy of the American war aims are exposed by an important section of the American people themselves who have suffered perhaps more than any other people in the world at the hands of these sanctimonious humbugs. It is incomprehensible that people who can perpetrate the atrocities which the Americans have indulged in for so long on the Negroes can pose before the world as the future saviors of mankind.

At a conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association held recently a twenty-one point statement was drawn up and handed to President Roosevelt. It is an indictment against the intolerant, bigoted and vicious prejudice of the Anglo-Saxon breed of Americans against all races not belonging to the supposedly charmed circle. Among the demands made in the statement was one for the application of the Atlantic Charter to all colonial and exploited peoples, including the Africans and the people of African descent. Of course, Roosevelt and Churchill might, as a matter of expediency, even go so far as to accede to this request but its utter futility can be assured in advance by reason of the fact that of the Negroes of the United States were once granted a proclamation of emancipation whereby they were supposed to have been made free men with rights equal to those held by other Americans. As a matter of fact the position of the Negroes has steadily worsened since they were "emancipated," and the position today has become absolutely intolerable. That is why they have been driven to take this most unusual step of presenting 21 demands to the President.

The whole world knows the conditions under which Negroes have to live in America. There is something infinitely loathsome and depraved about the hideously warped nature of those Americans who gloat over the lynching of Negroes, who start vicious riots and strikes because they do not want to work side by side with Negroes, who refuse to ride in the same trains as the Negroes, who feel it debasing even to be seen walking down the street with a Negro even though that Negro might be intelligent, highly cultured and well dressed. The latest statement addressed to the President of the United States shows the pathetic plight of the Negroes of America, who must today fight for the abolition of the color bar in industry, for equal opportunity in employment, for advancement in public services, for unrestricted suffrage, for equality in public education, for full protection of Government and enjoyment of civil rights and liberties established by law, for social security. They have even to fight for security and equality of treatment in the United States' armed forces. And yet Americans are shouting about justice and want to redeem the world from oppression!

CHUNGKING'S THINKERS IN A QUANDARY

Harassed Over Impossibility of Reopening Burma Road

By YOSHITARO HIRANO

Member of the War of Greater East Asia Investigation Committee

(From the Mainichi Shimbun)

The jungle-covered Indo-Burma national border has come into the limelight as a theater of war between the Japanese Forces and the Anglo-American-Chungking conglomeration. Already in the Fukawng area, Chiang Kai-shek's troops have been dealt stunning blows, to the mounting anguish of Chungking's intellectual class.

Chiang Kai-shek and his coterie are seized with racking anxiety over the impossibility of reopening the Burma road, the life-line for Chungking. Dreaming of opening the alternative Ledo road connecting Assam with Burma via Ledo and Myitkyina, Chungking poured the newly organized 38th and 22nd Divisions into Fukawng ravine, only to have them suffer a series of crushing defeats at the hands of the Japanese Forces. The fiasco has thrown the Chungking leaders into an abyss of despair.

If Lin Yu-tang, the author of "Between Tears and Laughter," is a spokesman of thinking people in Chungking, then their most serious discontent is with British imperialism. For one thing, Field-Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Viceroy of India, has held up all Chungking-bound aid materials without notice. In the face of Chungking's isolation and rapid weakening due to the loss of the Burma road, Britain will not raise a finger in Chungking's defense, for isolated and weakened Chungking suits British imperialism better. Britain, the self-styled champion of freedom, stoutly refuses to grant independence to India. So colossal is British hypocrisy that Lin Yu-tang says:

British Fight Freedom

"The British, while claiming that they are fighting for freedom, are fighting the Indians who are fighting for freedom. So confusing is the whole picture that, if the British in India really thought seriously about the problem, they would faint from apoplexy!"

But such criticism against British imperialism is reduced to a theoretical inconsistency, sheer absurdity, in the light of the fact that Chungking not only puts up a common front with Britain against Japan but is actually engaged in joint Anglo-Chungking operations against Japan on the Indo-Burma border.

Chungking has only to choose between two courses—to join hands with Japan, Burma and India for the overthrow of British imperialism or to serve as a milch cow for Britain who is bent on enslaving Asia and turning it into a slaughter-house.

With the border region now the field of a decisive combat between Japan and Britain, Bengal Province centering round Calcutta, a center of heavy industries, is stark exposed to Japanese menace from across the Arakans and the defense of India, the vital base of British imperialism, itself is in serious jeopardy. To cut off contact between Chungking and India, to ensure the safety of Burma, a new-born State in East Asia and to accelerate India's independence—that is what Japan is fighting for on the border.

Utilizing Chungking

America is utilizing Chungking because she wants bases in China for air-attack on Japan. There is no way to inject fighting strength into the Chungking front except by air transportation, but this, by Henry Arnold's own admission, is impossible. The commander of the United States army whimpers: "The greatest difficulties are experienced in sending supplies to China." Lin Yu-tang and Sung Mei-ling in vain are sending desperate pleas to America to help Chungking out of its isolation.

With the peoples of East Asia liberated and with the progress of the construction of Greater East Asia on the lofty principles of respect for one another's independence, enhancement of culture, the abolition of racial discrimination and contribution to the progress of mankind, men of the intellectual class of Chungking, not excepting even Lin Yu-tang, have come to talk about the "advancement of Asia," going so far as to say that Asia's rise will spell the end of imperialism. This is a sign of awakening on their part, to be sure, but they are cutting ridiculous figures by making such pronouncements when they request aid from Anglo-American imperialists.

It only remains to be said that for Chungking to offer air bases to Uncle Sam is to degenerate into the status of an American colony, to place its territory under American military rule and finally to sell Asia and to betray its fellow Asiatics, including the Indians. To expect to regain China's sovereignty and independence through such a course is to indulge in a fool's dream, pure and simple.